



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

§ 110. *Portulaca oleracea*, L.—Is common purslane cleistogamous? Picking up a piece of purslane, while waiting for a train, I was struck by the fact that none of the many flowers on it seemed ever to have opened. Most of them were distinctly marked with the line of future dehiscence, and contained well formed ovules, the more advanced ones already turning brown. In the smallest flowers examined the ovules had assumed form, but the anthers had not yet discharged their pollen. In those a little larger this discharge had taken place, while in those still more advanced the deliquescent flower was entirely enclosed. In all of them the outer sepal embraced the inner, surmounting it with its pointed crest, and showing no signs of their ever having been parted for the display of the flower.

Considering how many competent observers have studied this plant, none of whom, I believe, has noticed its cleistogamy, and how little opportunity I have had for watching its flowering, it is with diffidence that I raise the question, and would be glad to have my notion confirmed or disproved.

In Le Maout and Decaisne, French edition, p. 442, are figures better illustrative of this point than Sprague's in Gray's Genera, particularly a section of an unopened flower. The aril-like expansion of the end of the funiculus does not appear in Le Maout and Decaisne's illustration, and is hardly adequately represented in Gray, Tab. 99, Figs. 8 and 9.

Sept. 17, 1881.

W. H. L.

§ 111. *Notes from Chemung County, New York.*—I had the good fortune to find on the fourth of July, 1881, good flowering plants of *Liparis Loeselii*, Richard. It was growing in patches on the moist ledges of the Wellesburg Narrows, amongst moss. This is the only locality for it known to me in this part of the State. In 1874 I found one specimen of *Cacalia atriplicifolia*, L., at the side of the railroad at Wellesburg, but have never seen another since. May the seed have been dropped from a passing train? I also found one clump of *Arisaema Dracontium*, Schott, and *Lophanthus scrophulariaefolius*, Benth., last season on the bank of the Chemung; *Lilium superbum*, L., also grows sparingly along the Chemung, and in 1874 I found there one specimen of *Cassia Marilandica*, L.

I will exchange for rare plants from other parts of New York, and desire to correspond with working botanists in all parts of the State.

Lowman, N. Y.

T. F. Lucy, M.D.

§ 112. *Notes on Polygala and Lechea.*—In August, while rambling about Cotuit Port, on the south shore of Cape Cod, I picked up a piece of *Polygala Senega*, L. in an open woods; there did not seem to be much of it just in that spot, and my companion, not being a botanist, did not leave me time to search for it at my leisure, especially as I had forgotten that this is further east than it has been reported. Not a great ways off, *Genista tinctoria*, L., was found growing thriftily in several patches.

Lechea maritima, nobis, *L. thymifolia*, Gray, not Pursh, abounds